(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2269.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1790.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

House of Representatives of the United States, Tuesday, June 22, 1790.

THE amendatory bill providing for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual states, having been engrossed, the house filled up the blanks, and passed the bill.

Mr. Goodhue, of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill laying an additional duty on tunnage, pursuant to resolutions of the house; the bill was read and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken up to-morrow.

Sundry reports of the secretary at war were read—among others on the petition of the heirs of William Gould, deceased, praying an allowance of his half pay for his children, for reasons set forth: The report was in favour of granting the petition, and that 1680 dollars, the half pay of a captain for seven years, be granted; this report, on motion of Mr. Seney, was accepted, and a committee, consisting of Mr. Seney, Mr. Leester and Mr. Moore, was appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

The amendment of the senate to the bill for satisfying the claims of John M'Cord was agreed to.

Mr. Lawrence presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the county of West Chester, in the state of New-York, praying payment for losses sustained during the war, which was read and referred to the secretary at war.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, the report of the secretary at war, on the petition of William Oliver, was read and agreed to.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee agreed to sundry amendments to this bill, which were reported to the house and adopted.

Mr. Sherman moved that the 4th section should be struck out of the bill, viz. That a sum not exceeding thousand dollars be appropriated, out of the monies arising from duties on imports and tunnage, subject to the orders of the president of the United States, be laid out in goods and articles of trade suitable for supplying the wants and necessities of the Indians, and to be vended and retailed to them, through the agency of the said superintendents, and persons to be licensed by them for that purpose, in such manner, and conformably to such regulations, as the president of the United States shall establish.

On this motion Mr. Jackson called for the ayes and noes, which are as follows:

AYES.

Messrs. Ashe, Bloodworth, Coles, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Goodhue, Hathorne, Heester, Huger, Huntington, Jackson, Leonard, Livermore, Parker, Rensallaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Seney, Sevier, Sherman, Sylvester, Stone, Sturgis, Sumpter, Tucker. 26.

NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Boudinot, Brown, Clymer, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Lawrence, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Scott, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Steele, Trumbull, Wadsworth, White. 26.

On motion of Mr. Steele, a clause was added limiting the duration of the bill to two years.

It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 23.

Mr. Seney reported the bill to satisfy the claims of the representatives of David Gould, deceased, against the United States.

Mr. Gerry, in behalf of the committee appointed to report a catalogue of books necessary for the use of congress, together with the expence thereof, submitted the following report:——

THAT, as far as the nature of the case will admit, they have, in the schedule annexed, complied with the order of the house, having due regard to the state of the treasury.

That the committee have confined themselves, in a great measure, to books necessary for the use of the legislative and executive departments, and not often to be found in private or in circulating libraries.

That, nevertheless without further provision of books of laws and government, to which reference is often necessary, members of the legislature, and other officers of government, may be either deprived of the use of such books when necessary, or be obliged, at every session, to transport to the seat of the general government a considerable part of their libraries; it seldom happens that they can otherwise command such books when requisite without trespassing too much on the indulgence of their friends.

The committee are therefore of opinion, that a sum, not exceeding 1000 dollars, be, in the present session, and that the sum of 500 dollars be hereafter annually appropriated to the purchase of books for a public library, and applied to the purpose by the vice president, the chief justice and secretary of state, of the United States, without confining them to the catalogue reported, unless, in the opinion of congress, the books provided shall be adequate to the purpose.

The books reported were of the following description, viz.

Laws of the several states.

Laws relating to the trade and navigation of the several nations of Europe with whom the United States may have treaties.

Laws of Ireland and Scotland.

Laws of Canada.

British statutes at large.

Militia system of Switzerland.

The Russian and Frederican codes.

Sundry authors on the laws of nature and nations.

Sundry authors on the privilege and duties of diplomatic bodies.

A collection of treaties and alliances from the earliest periods.

A collection of parliamentary books.

Sundry books on the civil and common law, &c. &c.

A message was received from the president of the United States, informing, that he had approved of, and signed, "An act for extending to Rhode-Island the judiciary system of the United States."

The house went into a committee on the tunnage bill, and, after making an amendment to the same, relative to entries by vessels trading from one port to another, in states adjoining each other on the sea coast or navigable rivers; the committee rose and reported. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

A message was received from the senate, informing, that they had receded from their former amendments to the bill for providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, and had proposed other amendments.

A report from the secretary at war, on several petitions referred to him, was read.

The report of a committee on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Long-Island, praying to be paid for supporting Americans, who were prisoners in the late war, was referred to the secretary of the treasury.

The engrossed bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, was read the last time; a debate arose on the subject of the fourth section, which Mr. Burke moved should be struck out, or to re-commit the whole bill.

Messieurs Gerry, Sedgwick, Sumpter, Huntington, Jackson, and some other members, spoke in favour of the re-commitment.

Messr. Matthews, Hartley, Moore, Lawrence, Brown, and others, were against it; and on taking the question for re committing it was negatived.

The blanks were then filled up, and the bill passed the house in the following form:—

Sect. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That no person shall be permitted to carry on any trade or intercourse with the Indian tribes, without a licence for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the superintendent of the department, or of such other person as the president of the United States shall appoint for that purpose, which superintendent, or other person, so appointed, shall, on application, issue such licence to any reputable person who shall enter into bond with one or more sureties, approved of by the superintendent, or person issuing such licence, or by the president of the United States, in the penal sum of three thousand dollars, payable to the president of the United States, for the time being, for the use of the United States, conditioned for the true and faithful observance of such rules, regulations and restrictions, as now are or hereafter shall be made, for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes: The said superintendents, and persons by them licenced as aforesaid, shall be governed, in all things touching the said trade and intercourse, by such rules and regulations as the president shall prescribe, and no other person shall be permitted to carry on any trade or intercourse with the Indians without such licence as aforesaid: No licence shall be granted for a longer term than

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent, or person issuing such licence, shall have full power and authority to recal all such licences as he may have issued, if the person so licensed shall transgress any of the regulations or restrictions provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and shall put in suit such bonds as he may have taken, immediately on the breach of any condition in said bond; provided always, that if it shall appear on trial that the person, from whom such licence shall have been recalled, has not offended against any of the provisions of this act, or the regulations prescribed for the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, he shall be entitled to receive a new licence without paying any fees therefor.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall attempt to trade with the Indian tribes, or be found in the Indian country, with such merchandise in his possession as are usually vended to the Indians without a licence first had and obtained as in this act prescribed, and being thereof convicted in any court proper to try the same, shall forfeit all the merchandise so offered for sale to the Indian tribes, or so found in the Indian country, which forfeiture shall be, one half to the benefit of the person prosecuting, and the other half to the benefit of the United States.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, be appropriated out of the monies arising from duties on imports and tunnage, subject to the orders of the president of the United States, to be laid out in goods and articles of trade suitable for supplying the wants and necessities of the Indians, and to be vended and retailed to them through the agency of the said superintendents, and persons to be licenced by them for that purpose, in such manner, and conformably to such regulations, as the president of the United States shall establish.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no sale of lands made by any Indians, or any nation or tribe of Indians, within the United States, shall be valid, to any person or persons, or to any state, whether having the right of pre-emption to such lands or not, unless the same shall be made and duly executed at some public treaty, held under the lawful authority of the United States.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the United States, shall go into any town, settlement or territory, belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, and shall there commit any crime upon, or trespass against, the person or property of any peaceable and friendly Indian or Indians, which, if committed within the jurisdiction of any state, or within the jurisdiction of either of the said districts, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof, would be punishable by the laws of such state or district, such offender or offenders shall be subject to the same punishment, and shall be proceeded against in the same manner as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the state or district to which he or they may belong, against a citizen thereof.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for any of the crimes or offences aforesaid, the like proceedings shall be had for apprehending, imprisoning or bailing, the offender, as the case may be, and for recognising the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case, and where the offender shall be committed, or the witnesses shall be in a district other than that in which the offence is to be tried, for the removal of the offender and the witnesses, or either of them, as the case may be, to the district in which the trial is to be had, as by the act to establish the judicial courts of the United States are directed, for any crimes or offences against the United States.

THURSDAY, *June* 24.

The bill for satisfying the claims of D. Gould, and the tunnage bill, were read.

Several petitions and reports were read and referred.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the select committee on the memorial of the officers of the late navy of the United States, which report was in their favour, and stated that they ought to be put upon the same footing, with respect to the commutation of half pay, and lands, &c. as the officers of the army of the United States.

A considerable debate took place on this subject, and several arguments were urged to shew that the number of applicants, under this measure, should it be passed into a law, would be very numerous; that there was no recommendation from the old congress in their favour; that if the present report was rejected, it would not prevent such officers of the navy as had just claims upon the justice or generosity of the United States from coming forward and having justice done them. These, and many other arguments were made use of by the opposers of the report.

On the other side, it was very ably supported by Mr. Burke, Mr. Seney, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Hartley and others; who contended, that the officers of the navy were not only entitled to be put upon an equality with the officers of the army, but proved that they had suffered much greater hardships; in the very prizes they might have taken during the war, they were only allowed a part of those, whereas, in Great-Britain and other countries, it is the constant practice to give them the whole of the prizes.

It was further urged, that many of them had been confined, at the close of the war, in English dungeons abroad, and not treated as prisoners usually are, but as rebels; and that this prevented them from appearing to support their claims against the United States, when the officers of the army had brought forward their claims; that as labouring under the disadvantage of absence and confinement, they were undoubtedly entitled to the attention of congress; but, as Mr. Burke alleged, they had got nothing but *squars dollars* (alluding to the continental money) even for their prizes, &c.

Mr. Seney read the letter of the commander in chief of 29th of January, 1778, and Mr. Gerry called for the resolution of congress of the 21st of August 1787, to be read; each of these gentlemen, together with Mr. Hartley, spoke as much in favour of the officers of the navy as could possibly have been expected from their best friends.

Mr. Jackson delivered many excellent arguments to shew that their claims were founded more upon justice than generosity; and concluded by observing, that it would be a disgrace to the country to turn them (many of whom were grown old and unable to support themselves) upon the world for succour.

On motion to agree to the report, it was negatived; and a motion was made by the friends of the report, to re-commit it, least it should be lost; but this was also negatived by a considerable majority.

The committee then rose and reported to the house, that the committee of the whole had disagreed to the report of the select committee, &c.

Mr. Hartley, Mr. Seney, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Page, and Mr. Burke, then attempted to have the report re-committed, or to let it lie on the table in order to give time for some further information, which they hoped to be able to collect and lay before the house on the subject; but on motion to re commit, it was negatived; as was likewise the motion for its being laid upon the table.

This decision, however, does not exclude any officer to come forward with his individual claim, and several of the members, who voted against the report, declared

their intentions to support every just or generous demand that was due from the United States to those gallant officers of the navy who had exerted themselves and suffered so much in the general cause of independence.

It was observed by some, that the number to be relieved, had the report been adopted, was not above 13 or 14, but the majority were apprehensive that it might extend to 1000.

After this business was decided upon, Mr. Gerry from the committee of conference on the diplomatic bill, reported, that the senate should recede from their amendments; and proposing some farther alterations, one of which was, to strike out 30 000 and insert 40.000 dollars. This brought on a debate, which lasted until the house adjourned, without coming to any decision on the amendment.

MADRID, *April* 13.

THE equipment of the squadron of evolution continues with activity in the three districts of Carthagena, Cadiz, and Ferrol, and orders are still expected to augment the number of vessels. Conjectures are various; but from the pacific disposition of our minister, the famine of money, and the state of the treasury, an active interference in the troubles of Europe is not expected.

STOCKHOLM, *April* 13.

Dispatches are received from the king in Finland, commanding his royal highness, as soon as possible, to take command of the first fleet at Carlscroone, and to set sail with as many vessels as are ready, the Russians being supposed to be already at sea.

The departure of the duke of Sudermania is fixed for the 16th instant. The squadron of gallies will also sail in the course of the month. The king arrived on the second at Helsingfors, examined the state of the forts, and on the fifth continued his rout for the body of the army in the province of Savalas.

VIENNA, *April* 17.

Since the inauguration of his majesty he has manifested the sincerity of his professions, by allowing the different districts to resume their ancient laws and usages, which had been abolished by the late emperor.

The march of the troops for Bohemia and Moravia continues, as well as other warlike preparations; but marshal Laudohn is still here, and his health a little deranged.

On the 14th, count de Podewils, envoy extraordinary from Prussia, and baron de Jacobia, resident minister from Brandenburgh, had a very long audience of the king; and towards night they dispatched a courier to Berlin; their remaining indicates that the rupture is not yet formal, but the preparations made are too serious not to make us believe that war is inevitable.

PARIS, *April* 29.

The aristocrates, in conjunction with the clergy, still continue to form plots against the constitution:—One of those has been discovered at Grand-Andely, another at Rennes, and a third at Chartres. The national militia by their vigilance prevented their being carried to dangerous lengths, and the assembly will probably think them beneath their notice.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

April 25.

THE celebrated general Paoli appeared at the bar of the assembly, at the head of the deputies from the island of Corsica. This brave veteran in the cause of liberty, as soon as he made his appearance in the assembly, was received with universal applause. After the address from the inhabitants had been read, which was filled with the most cordial sentiments of gratitude to the assembly, for the boon of liberty they had bestowed on them, the general solicited permission to say a few words, which was immediately granted. He then addressed the assembly as follows:

"MESSIEURS,

"THIS day is the happiest and most fortunate of my whole life. I have spent that life in the ardent pursuit of liberty, and I now behold that noble spectacle. I left my country in chains; I now find her free. What can I wish for more? I know not what change the iron hand of oppression may have made upon the minds of my fellow-patriots, in an absence of my country twenty years; but you have restored to the Corsicans their liberties; you have bestowed on them their pristine virtue. In returning to my native country, my sentiments can hardly be doubted. You have been generous to me; and I have never been a slave. My past conduct, which you have honoured with your approbation, will be a pledge for my future principles. I will be bold to assert, that my whole life has been spent as if bound by an oath to liberty. It has been already made to the constitution which you have established. It now remains for me to make it to the nation which has adopted me, and the sovereign whom I acknowledge. It is the favour I request of this august assembly."

The general's speech was received with repeated marks of applause; and immediately afterwards Messrs. Panathiera and Casabianca, the deputies extraordinary from the island, delivered a discourse: in which they offered the warmest sentiments of gratitude to the assembly for the blessings of liberty they have received from their hands. The president then returned an answer to the deputies, with the gravity, dignity, and energy becoming his situation. In addressing the general, he calls him the hero and martyr of liberty.

LONDON, *April* 10.

The Turks have been not a little mortified by one measure that has taken place since Belgrade has fallen into the hands of the Austrians. One of the finest mosques in that city, where incense was burnt in honour of their prophet Mahomet, has been converted into a place of public entertainment, where balls and masquerades are given. This profanation has cost the Turks more pangs than the loss of Belgrade.

AN INSTANCE OF FORTITUDE.

An Irishman, who was a matross in the artillery under general Burgoyne, in America, had his hand shot off just as he was going to discharge his cannon, when he very deliberately stooped down and took another match, which was in his brother's hand, who was killed by his side, and with this in his left hand fired the piece. He was shot through the heart in a minute after.

April 16. Thomas Savager, a labourer in Herefordshire, undertook lately to walk 404 miles in six days, on the road between Hereford and Ludlow, which is very rough and stoney, and by the terms of the wager he was to pass a hill two miles in length from the extremities of the sides, and very difficult of ascent, three times every day.——Savager is 47 years of age, short and thin; the weather was very much against him, as there was a continued fall of sleet and snow during the journey; notwithstanding which he walked 79 miles in one day, and 69 the day following, and in the end won his wager with ease.——A farmer originally betted Savager ten guineas to one that he did not perform this task, and he afterwards made another similar bet, so that his whole gain is twenty guineas.

The following remarkable circumstance took place lately at Royton, in Lancashire:——A violent gale of wind having blown down a lofty stack of chimnies, and with them the corner of the house of Mr. Pickford, at the time that two young ladies were asleep in the fourth story, and one lady in the third story—one of them was carried down one story, another down to the ground floor, and the third to the cellar, and all were taken from under the rubbish, very little hurt.

April 19. A curious race took place on Friday in Kensington gardens.—Lord Barrymore on foot opposed to captain Packhurst on horseback; the distance run was about thirty yards, when the parties had to turn round a tree, and return to the starting place. The contest was maintained with great spirit and equality for four heats, the two first being won by captain Packhurst, and the two latter by his lordship. About 50l. was supposed to have been depending on each race.—The prince of Wales, duke of Clarence, and a party of their friends, were present.

A letter from the Hague, dated April 16th, says, "The affairs of Holland are now in the most happy and flourishing situation. The prince stadtholder not only enjoys the love of the people in a very high degree, but seems equally possessed of the confidence of the states. Whether it is to be attributed to the happy genius of the house of Orange, or to whatever cause, certain it is, that public affairs are conducting with unabating vigour, firmness and perseverance in the United Provinces. Augmentations are to be made in the troops of the republic, and dispositions are on foot for putting the marine upon the most respectable footing."

A barrister having attended the assizes at York 35 years, has, by travelling betwixt Yorkshire and Westminster-Hall, gone 48,000 miles, which is equal (in distance) to twice round the globe, without ever being overturned or meeting with the smallest accident.

A country *tonsor*, near Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, has hit upon new and original *terms* in the *shaving line*. Weekly beards 1d.—Three days growth, or under *half price*.—No chin mowed on a Sunday under *three half-pence*—And *two-pence* is expected at all times for taking off the *beard* of a *bachelor*.

Murray, the aerostatic adventurer, has met with an accident in descending from Chichester cathedral; his parachute, by a gust of wind, was forced in a horizontal direction, and he was dashed on the ground with great force; his life was considerably endangered, but he is now somewhat recovered.

The glorious uncertainty of the law was fully evinced by a circumstance which passed on Saturday last at the Old Bailey. A woman was indicted for stealing a *lawn cap*: The evidence of the theft was quite clear, and the poor creature trembled for her fate; when lo! the cap turned out to be *muslin*, and the prisoner was acquitted.

Extract of a letter from Elsineur, April 3.

"Some disturbances must have taken place in Sweden, as the posts from Norway and Stockholm are stopped at Elsingburgh since last Tuesday; nor are any passengers allowed to pass the frontiers; neither are the Swedish boats permitted to come over to this country; and the Danish boatmen, who have been over with letters from this side, are not suffered to land without a guard being appointed to attend them until they are dismissed. There are several travellers from Norway and some parts of Sweden now detained at Elsingburgh. The conjectures of our politicians on this head are various; and it is reported, by private intelligence from Copenhagen, that the Dalecarlians, or Highlanders, have revolted against their king."

BOSTON, *June* 21.

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 6.

"A fleet is ordered to be fitted out of 13 ships of the line, and 15 frigates—Five frigates have also sailed with different dispatches to various quarters, and a war appears near at hand with Spain—The measures of parliament this night may better explain the business.—My own opinion is, that it appears likely we shall.—I wish America may profit by the follies of others."

NEW-YORK, *June* 15.

When the Sandwich left Halifax, (Nova Scotia) the 47th and 62d regiments had arrived there from Ireland to relieve two other battalions; but on this packet's appearance from England, they were prevented from landing, and ordered immediately to proceed for the West-Indies, and join the garrison of Jamaica. Lord Dorchester had ordered two regiments to prepare for moving towards Canada, and assist in opening a new intended road from St. John's, New Brunswick, to the city of Quebec: this gave rise to an unfounded conjecture, that they were destined to march for the frontier post on the great lakes of that province.

The many commissions of late received from England, and other parts of Europe, for American grain and flour were chiefly for supplying the Spaniards, who have, for many months, been amassing large magazines, to prevent an apprehended scarceness, and keep their subjects in good humour, as they seem much disposed to adopt the example of their neighbours, the French democratics, and limit the influence of their new sovereign, Charles the IVth, as the national assembly of France have, within a few months, considerably enlarged the freedom of that great empire, by diminishing the hitherto absolute power of the crown.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 24.

Extract of a letter from Salem, (New-Jersey) dated June 22, 1790.

"It is with pleasure we can inform the public, that the greatest part of our farmers are cutting their hay without the use of *spirituous liquor*, and intend to get in their harvest without the use of it. We had a large number that did it last year, and the advantage was so great, especially in the harvest, that the grain was reaped cleaner, and the men were much more able to perform their work than those that drank rum. The number will be increased this year three times as large as it was last, so that in a few years we are in hopes it will be entirely out of use amongst the farmers here, as much as the practice of giving rum and wine at funerals is now, which was a practice much used till within a few years past, and now their is no such a thing seen at a burial in this county, these several years, and would be looked upon at this time to be a scandalous piece of conduct (as it really is) to have strong drink handed about on such solemn occasions by people professing Christianity."

The following donations have been lately made Mr PEALE *for his* AMERICAN MUSEUM, *or cabinet of natural and artificial curiosities.*

A DRESSED skin of the leg and thigh of an Indian, killed in the march of general Sullivan into the Western country, during the late war—Presented by Zebulon Potts, Esquire, member of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania.

The finger of Mr. Broliman (a provincial officer in the British service, in the war before the last) who was executed at Philadelphia for the murder of a Mr. Scull. [This unfortunate gentleman, soured by some disgust, became weary of life. In this temper of mind he, one morning, rose earlier than usual, and walked out upon the common of this city, with his fusee in hand, determined to shoot the first person he should meet. The first person he saw was a very pretty young girl, whose beauty disarmed him. The next that presented was the late doctor Cadwalader—The doctor, bowing politely to Mr. Broliman (who, though unknown to him, had the garb and appearance of a gentleman) accosted him with "Good morning Sir! What sport? The officer answered the doctor very civilly; and was so struck with his gentlemanly manner and pleasing address, that he forbore to execute his desperate resolution: impelled, however, by the same gloominess of disposition which actuated him when he first set out, he repaired to the Centre house, where some gentlemen were engaged at billiards—The tack of one of the players happening to strike his hat, the wretched man, eager for an opportunity of accomplishing his desire to leave the world, instantly shot Mr. Scull, one of the company, who died of the wound.

This little story affords a striking proof, that amiableness and politeness of manners are not only pleasing but useful, in our commerce with the world]—And a secan snake, of South America—Presented by doctor Lehman.

A stone much resembling the human leg and foot, so formed by the washing of the water, in a small creek where the stone was bedded—Presented by doctor Wallace, of Maryland.

A piece of the Bastile—Presented by P. S. Duponceau, Esquire.

A large Guana, alive—Presented by captain Decan.

A bone of the Bony or Scuttle fish, had on the coast of Spain—Presented by Miers Fisher, Esquire.

An East-India goose, alive; very handsome—Presented by Mrs. Morris.

The American swan, alive—Presented by Mr. Hugh Henry.

Likenesses of the king and queen of France; executed on white satin, and each produced by a single spark of electricity—Presented by William Temple Franklin, Esquire.

Rocou seeds in the pods; used as a dye for silks and stuffs, and for colouring cheese in Gloucestershire, Great-Britain—Presented by Michael Hillegas, Esquire.

The land-crab of Jamaica—Presented by ——

A pair of Mogul slippers—Presented by Mrs. Bingham.

That curious animal, the opossom, with nine young ones—Presented by doctor Foulke.

* A Hyæna; alive, from Bengal—Presented by captain Willet.

A Cock with a curious crest; from Holland—Presented by his excellency Thomas Mifflin, Esquire, president of Pennsylvania.

An elegant manuscript copy of the Alcoran, in Arabic—Presented by William Thompson, Esquire, of Virginia.

The foot of an African Deer; very small—Presented by Robert Millegan, Esquire.

A chip cut from the coronation chair in Westminster abbey. [Upon this chair, which is said to have been made in the year 850, the kings of Scotland were crowned, prior to the year 1296; at which period Edward I, of England, having subdued that kingdom, brought the coronation chair, with all the other regalia

* *The Hyæna is now confined in an iron cage.*

of the Scottish kings, from Scone Abby, into England. Since that time the English and British kings have been crowned sitting upon this chair. The wood which appears to be oak, is pretty sound, notwithstanding its great antiquity.]—Presented by William Barton, Esq;

Example of Chinese Beneficence.

IN the year 1740, the ship Prince George took her departure from Calcutta, in Bengal, for Canton, in China, with a cargo of 60,000l. value. A violent storm drove her ashore at a place named Timpau, a great way from Canton. Not above half the crew could make the shore, worn out with fatigue and hunger, and not doubting of being massacred by the natives. How amazed were they to be treated with remarkable humanity!——A mandarin appeared, who not only provided for them victuals in plenty, but also men skilled in diving to assist them in fishing the wreck. What follows is in the words of Alexander Wedderburn, of St. Germains, a gentleman of known worth and veracity, who bore office in the ship—"In a few days we recovered 500l. in bullion, and afterwards 10,000l. more. Before we set forward to Canton, the mandarin, our benefactor, took an exact account of our money, with the names of the men, furnished us with an escort to conduct us through his district, and consigned us, dead or alive, to one Suqua, at Canton, a Chinese merchant well known to the English there. In every one of our resting-places victuals were brought to us by the villagers in plenty, and with great cordiality. In this manner we passed from one district to another, without having occasion to lay out a single farthing, till we reached Canton, which we did in nine days, travelling sometimes by land, and sometimes by water. Our case had been represented to the court at Pekin, from whence orders came to distribute among us a sum of money, which was done by the Chuntuck, Hoppo, and other officers, civil and military, assembled in great state. After a short speech, expressing regret for our calamity, with an eulogium on the humane and generous disposition of their master, to each of us was presented the emperor's bounty, in a yellow bag, on which was inscribed the nature of the gift. The first supercargo received 450 tales in silver, the second 350, myself 250, the mate 75, and each common seaman 15, the whole amounting to about 2000 tales, or 800l. This is an example worthy imitation, even where Christianity is professed, though its tenets are often, on the like occasions, scandalously perverted." This bounty was undoubtedly established by law, for it has not the appearance of an occasional or singular act of benevolence—for so, China is the only country in the world where charity to strangers in distress is a branch of public police.

Singular Custom among the Chinese.

THEIR new year commences with the new moon which happens nearest to the time when the sun is in the fifteenth degree of Aquarius, and is a very important period, not only on account of the universal festivity, which lasts four or five days, during which no business is transacted; but as it is the day, previous to which all payments must be completed. During the interval between the solstice and the new year, the creditor becomes very importunate; and if he be not satisfied on the last night of the old year, he repairs to the debtor's house, takes his seat, and observes a most profound silence. As soon as midnight is passed, he rises, congratulates the debtor on the new year, and retires. The debtor has then *lost his face*, and no person will ever trust him afterwards.

June 30. Accounts from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, mention, that his Britannic majesty's ship Lively, having troops on board from England, supposed to be the tenth regiment, arrived in Halifax harbour on the 7th of June. The same evening sailed from that port the Acteon man of war of 44 guns, captain Hanwell, having the whole 62d regiment on board, said to be bound for the island of Jamaica, under the command of lieutenant colonel Charles Horneck. The Endymion of 64 guns, was expected to sail from Halifax in a few days, with the 47th regiment, for the Bahama Islands. A letter from Hispaniola, of a late date, mentions that provisions and American produce of all kinds are dear in the French ports of that island. Beef selling at 3l. per barrel, and most other articles in propotion. Auxcayes the markets are said to be very dull, glasses scarce and dear, and little business done except planning and exercising the inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, June 8, 1790.

"A plot has been discovered in Martinique of the coloured people's (mulattoes) going to attack the inhabitants and to put them all to death, to set fire to the town and all the vessels in the harbour. When they expected their design was known, a party made an attempt to possess themselves of Fort Royal, in which they killed the commandant and many others, they were however repulsed and ran off to the mountains, since which the inhabitants are putting to death all the mulattoes and mustees they can catch: When the person who brought the news left Martinico he saw twenty-six hanging together, and it was determined to kill every one in the town, and never permit any to live there again. He also says that every tree in the town had more or less of halters prepared for the unhappy creatures as they could be caught."

Custom House, London, March 26, 1790.

WHEREAS, upon a misconstruction of the order in council of the 3d of April, 1789, for regulating the trade with the United States of America, mahogany, and other articles not the growth or production of the territories belonging to the said states, have been imported into this kingdom, both in British and American ships.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that under the said order the several articles enumerated therein, "being the growth or production of the territories belonging to the United States of America, and *no other*," can be brought and imported into this kingdom, from the countries belonging to the said United States, either in British or American shipping.

By order of the commissioners.
JOHN GALE, secretary.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Monday, June 28, 3 o'clock afternoon.

"The senate have this day agreed, 16 to 9, to fix the permanent seat of the government at Patowmack. The house of representatives will most assuredly agree to the proposition, as it will put an end to the very disagreeable altercations which have taken place upon that subject. By this vote we shall have the honour of the seat of government until the necessary buildings, &c. are prepared.

AUGUSTA, *May 15.*

By a gentleman just arrived from the Cherokee nation we are informed, that a colonel Willet was on his way to the Creek nation, with dispatches from the president of the United States for colonel M'Gillivray, the purport of which was, that a permanent treaty should be immediately established between the union and the Creek Indians. Colonel Willet sailed from New York two days previous to the departure of the three companies of continental troops who arrived at Savanna about a fortnight ago. The same gentleman has brought letters from Mr. M'Gillivray for his excellency the governor of this state, general Knox the secretary at war, and general Andrew Pickens.

We can assure the public, from the best information, that Mr. M'Gillivray, as late as the 6th of April, was fully inclined to preserve peace with this state; at the same time it is lamented in the nation that no person had been appointed on the part of the union to renew the negotiations (as was expected) this spring.

If such a measure should not be adopted by the state or general government, it is more than probable the warriors will think the truce expired.

SAVANNA, *June 10.*

We learn from St. Augustine, that colonel M'Gillivray and several of the Creek headmen set out from the nation about 15 days ago for New-York, on business with congress.

In the afternoon of Wednesday the 2d instant, whilst people were assembling in the church at Sunbury, to hear the examinations of the scholars of the Academy, the building was struck by lightning, which entering the church killed two young men, named Cunbege and Cole, and a valuable negro man belonging to captain Peacock named Peter.

By a schooner which arrived yesterday from Tobago we learn, that the troops stationed at the town of Port Louis, (formerly called Scarborough) having been dissatisfied with their commanding officer, had him apprehended, and were on the point of executing him, but were prevented by the entreaties and exertions of some of the officers and inhabitants. They however insisted on his being immediately sent to Martinico, which was accordingly done. After this the troops became outrageous, and suspecting the inhabitants were about to rise against them, set fire to the town in different places, and soon reduced the whole (supposed to contain 150 houses or upwards) to ashes. They a few hours after chartered two American brigs, and sailed for France. The inhabitants are in the utmost distress, many of them having lost their all, as the soldiers would not suffer a single article of merchandise or furniture to be removed during the fire. They left behind them one company of artillery to guard the fort.

The brig Flora, captain Fotheringham, from Jamaica for Leith, was lost on the Isle of Pines about the 4th of May last.

ANNAPOLIS, July 8.

On Sunday last arrived here from London, the ship Integrity, capt. William Dennes, with whom came passengers Mr. Douglass and lady, of Loudon county, and Dr. Jones, of Virginia, major Gaither, major Richmond, Dr. Shaaf, Mr. Wilmer, of Maryland, and Miss Murray.

APPOINTMENTS.—By authority.

Edward Church, of Georgia, formerly of Massachusetts, consul of the United States of America, for the port of Bilboa.

Thomas Auldjo, vice-consul for the port of Cowes.

The Sieur Etienna Cathalan, vice-consul for the port of Marseilles.

John Parish, vice-consul for the port of Hamburgh.

Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety,

An ACT for giving effect to an Act, entitled, "an Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," within the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled, "an Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall have the like force and effect within the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, as elsewhere within the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the said state shall be one district, to be called Rhode-Island district: And there shall be a district court therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the district, and be called a district judge, and shall hold annually four sessions; the first to commence on the first Monday in August next, and the other three sessions progressively on the like Monday of every third calendar month afterwards. The stated district court shall be held alternately at the towns of Newport and Providence, beginning at the first.

And be it further enacted, That the said district shall be, and the same is hereby annexed to the eastern circuit: And there shall be held annually in the said district two circuit courts; the first session of the circuit court shall commence on the 4th day of December next, the second session on the 4th day of June next, and the subsequent sessions on the like days of every December and June afterwards, except when any of the days shall happen on a Sunday, and then the session shall commence on the day following: And the sessions of the said circuit courts shall be held alternately at the said towns of Newport and Providence, beginning at the last.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said district, the yearly compensation of eight hundred dollars, to commence from his appointment, and to be paid at the treasury of the United States in quarterly payments.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, June 23, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

Annapolis, July 1, 1790.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscribers, will be EXPOSED TO SALE, *on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day,*

TWO thousand two hundred and forty acres of LAND, together or in convenient lots, as may best suit the purchasers, beautifully and conveniently situated on the Bay, and between Patapsco and Magothy rivers, in Anne-Arundel county. This land is remarkably valuable for the fertility of its soil, and conveniency of situation to Baltimore, Annapolis, and other markets: It abounds with a plenty of timber and wood, and has the advantages of productive fisheries, and quantities of wild fowl: It is adapted to every species of country produce: There are several different tenements on it, and some useful improvements; and it produces the greatest plenty of grass for stock.

It will be sold on a credit of five years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security to pay one fifth of the purchase money, with interest, annually. Possession to be delivered on the first day of December, and a title to be made to the purchasers on payment of the money. 8w

THOMAS HYDE,
GABRIEL DUVALL,
CHARLES STEUART, } Trustees of Wm. Worthington.

July 3, 1790.

ALL persons that have any claims against the estate of WILLIAM DOVE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly attested, and those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to w3
SARAH DOVE, Admx.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, about the month of July last, a country-born negro man named CLEM, about 30 years old, and about five feet nine inches high, rather spare made, and I think has a look out of his eyes as if one or both had been formerly hurt; he has some little knowledge of the shoe-maker's and carpenter's business; he was formerly the property of James Chappelear, of this county, from whom he was bought in Virginia by Mr. Francis Hamersly, and sold to the subscriber a few weeks preceding his going off. It is thought by some that he has got over to the state of Virginia, but I am inclined to believe that the upper part of this county, the lower part of Charles and Calvert counties he mostly frequents. Any person apprehending the said fellow and securing him in a gaol, so that I get him again, shall be paid a reward of TEN DOLLARS, including what the law allows, and if brought home shall immediately be paid a reward of FIVE POUNDS currency by the subscriber, living about ten miles below the Cool-Springs—and all persons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining the said fellow at their peril.

THOMAS A. REEDER.
June 7, 1790. w6

STAY-MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he prosecutes the STAY-MAKING BUSINESS, in the city of Annapolis, in the newest and most approved fashions. He has furnished himself with a general assortment of excellent stay trimmings, which will enable him to sell his work at the most reduced prices. Any ladies who shall honour him with their custom shall be supplied on the shortest notice, and every exertion will be uniformly made to give satisfaction to his customers.

JOHN RIGBY.

☞ LADIES, *who live at a Distance, may have Stays made to fit them by sending the Linings of their old Ones, or measuring in the following Manner:—*

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peek end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms as low as the hip.
6. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

*** Letters from the Country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. He will wait on Ladies at any Distance if sent for.* w6

The beautiful HORSE

ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is uſeleſs to inſert his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be ſeen at his ſtable. ROEBUCK's ſtock is remarkable, both for the turf and ſaddle, I believe equal to any in the ſtate. Good paſturage is provided for mares that come a diſtance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

ALSO,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF

BOTH HOUSES

OF THE

General Aſſembly.

POST-OFFICE,

ANNAPOLIS.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconvenience having ariſen to the late Poſtmaſter at this office, from the practice of charging the poſtage of letters—the preſent Poſtmaſter informs all perſons intereſted, that no letters will, in future, be delivered from his office unleſs the poſtage be firſt paid. Thoſe, therefore, who ſend their ſervants for Letters, are deſired to ſend the Money *at the ſame time, to avoid a diſappointment, as this determination will be rigidly adhered to, by*

SAM. GREEN, D. P. M.

TO BE RENTED,

The HOUSE now occupied by Gabriel Duvall, Eſquire. *Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt day of* July.—*The above Property will be Sold for Caſh or on Credit. Inquire of*

THE PRINTERS.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship OLIVE BRANCH,

Captain LEONARD,

From LONDON,

A General Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be SOLD on the moſt REASONABLE TERMS for

Caſh or Country Produce,

BY

JOHN PETTY, & CO.

At their Stores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent, and at Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack.

The SHIP

WILLING TOM,

Captain THOMAS HUNTER,

IS daily expected in Patuxent, from London, and will take TOBACCO on conſignment to Meſſieurs YATES, PETTY, and YATES, in LONDON, as will alſo the brig FAME, capt. WILSON, now loading at Nanjemoy, on Patowmack, for which, if required, an advance will be made in GOODS and CASH, by

J. PETTY, and CO.

May 17, 1790.

By virtue of ſundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be EXPOSED *to* PUBLIC SALE, *for* CASH, *on the Premiſes, on Monday, the twelfth Day of July next, the following Tracts of Land, viz.*——

Worthington's Range, 300 Acres, and Dorſey's Addition, 60 Acres—Late the Property of Thomas Dorſey, of Henry—Seized and taken to ſatisfy Debts due Duncan Campbell, ſurviving Partner of John Stewart and Duncan Campbell, Charles Worthington's Adminiſtrators, and Edmund Warfield.

On Tueſday, the 13th, will be EXPOSED *to* PUBLIC SALE, *on the Premiſes,*

Part of Morehouſe Generoſity, 135 Acres, and Dorſey's Addition to Thomas's Lot, 15 Acres; late the Property of Baſil Ridgely; ſeized and taken to ſatisfy a Debt due Worthington's Adminiſtrators.

And on Wedneſday following will alſo be EXPOSED *to* PUBLIC SALE,

One Hundred Acres of Land, more or leſs, late the Property of Jonathan Pinkney, adjoining the Plantation of Nicholas Dorſey, of Henry, deceaſed; ſeized and taken to ſatisfy a Debt due James Dick's Executors.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff.

June 29, 1790.

Anne-Arundel county, June 18, 1790.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the friends of literature, that he intends to continue his ſchool near the Governor's Bridge, Patuxent—wherein he teaches the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES in the moſt approved and modern methods now extant, at 7l. per annum—BOARDING may be procured in genteel families in the neighbourhood at 20l. per annum, or from the ſubſcriber (provided the pupils find their own beds,) at ſaid rate. He hopes the aſſiduous and unremitting attention paid to the literary and moral progreſs of his pupils, will recommend the public's

Very Humble Servant,

HUGH MAGUIRE.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th inſtant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks ſlow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, an old caſtor hat, carried with him ſome working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS.

tf

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, late of Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, are deſired to produce the ſame, legally authenticated, to Mr. John Forbes, in Port-Tobacco, on the third Tueſday in April, 1791, to be by him received and examined, in order for payment—and all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſaid John Forbes, or his deputy, and to no other perſon whatſoever, having executed a power of attorney to him with full power to ſettle fully the ſaid eſtate.

ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Admx.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all perſons intereſted, that I intend to apply, at September term, to the county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the ancient lines of HALL's HILLS, or ſuch part thereof as I am poſſeſſed of, under the late act of aſſembly.

WILLIAM CHEW.

Calvert county, June 18, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the two following tracts of LAND called WILLS, and LITTLE-BEGINNING, agreeably to the late act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands.

4w Rd. CHEW.

A BARGAIN

MAY be had of the ſubſcriber in the purchaſe of TWENTY LOTS of LAND (50 acres each) to the weſtward of Fort Cumberland, for which any kind of perſonal property will be taken in payment.—Caſh would be preferred. Apply to

4w EDWARD HALL, Weſt River.

ALL perſons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the ſubſcriber, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle their accounts on or before the firſt day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of ſuits, and very much oblige their obedient ſervant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms, for caſh, produce, certificates, or on a ſhort credit to thoſe only who are generally punctual in their payments.

J. R.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. tf

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one thouſand acres, lying in Calvert county, and ſituated on the bay, including Great Cove Point; of the tract there are one hundred and fifty acres of excellent marſh, and of the upland about two hundred and fifty acres cleared, part of it in culture; on the land there are two tobacco houſes 40 by 24, in good repair, and ſeveral ſmall houſes for the accommodation of tenants; two thriving young apple-orchards, containing together about four hundred trees; it abounds with fine timber, oak, hickory, cheſnut and pine; there might be one hundred acres of excellent meadow ground made at no conſiderable expence. The land is well watered, and affords a ſufficient ſtream for a griſt and ſaw-mill. A great proportion of the land lies level, and is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—There is an excellent fiſhery at Cove-point, and a pond that furniſhes very fine oyſters. There are few places that exceed this for wild-fowl. A clear and indiſputable right, with a general warranty, will be made the purchaſer. Three years credit will be given on bond and approved ſecurity; but the payment of the intereſt will be expected annually. Any perſon inclined to view the land may ſee it by applying to the ſubſcriber, who reſides near it and the mouth of Patuxent river.

JESSE BOURNE, ſen.

Calvert county, May 8, 1790.

To be Sold,

A New Brick Houſe,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Clark's; there is alſo on the premiſes a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouſe, if neceſſary; alſo, ground ſufficient to make a good garden. The above houſe is well calculated for a ſtore, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Meſſieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eaſtern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

Charles county, June 9, 1790.

ALL thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate of the late honourable ROBERT H. HARRISON, Eſquire, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, and thoſe indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to Meſſieurs HOOE and HARRISON, in Alexandria, or to the ſubſcriber.

w3 WALTER H. HARRISON, Admr.

FOR SALE,

That VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

In Annapolis, which belongs to captain Alexander Trueman.

☞ *POSSESSION will be delivered immediately. Apply to*

G. DUVALL.

May 22, 1790.

TAKEN up as a STRAY by RICHARD CHENEY, living near Magothy mill, in Anne-Arundel county, a red HEIFER, with a white face, a crop in the left ear and a cut in the right. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

w3

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.